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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

INSTRUCTIONS COVERING THE ISSUANCE OF EXPORT FORM CERTIFICATES AND  
VARIOUS SANITARY MEMORANDA

Export Form and Memorandum Certificates.

Under the Export Apple and Pear Act of June 10, 1933, the carrier may not lawfully receive apples or pears for transportation when billed to a foreign destination or to a United States port marked for export unless the shipment is accompanied by a Memorandum (F.P.I. 91) or Export Form Certificate issued under the act. Shipments which are billed to U. S. destinations may move without the Memorandum or Export Form certificate being in the possession of the carrier. Diversion orders changing destination of a shipment to a foreign country or continuing same destination for export should be filed with the initial carrier and must be accompanied by the Memorandum or Export Form certificate. Inspectors should bring this matter particularly to the attention of carriers and shippers, pointing out the penalties for shipping to foreign points without proper certification. A shipper was fined \$500 last year for violation of the act in this way.

The act requires that Export Form certificates accompany all shipments of apples or pears handled by transportation companies intended for export to any foreign country except:

(a) Less than car lots may be shipped to the Bahamas, or the Bermuda Islands, Cuba, the West Indies, Mexico, Newfoundland and any islands adjacent to North America, or any country in Central or South America except Argentina, any African port not on the Mediterranean, or to any transpacific port. Any shipment of apples or pears not taking the minimum carload rate or any shipment over the highways or by water of less than 400 bushel packages is considered as less-than-a carload.

(b) Shipments of less than 200 lbs. gross weight to any country do not require an Export Form.

(c) Canadian apples moving through United States ports on through bills of lading to foreign destinations will not require Export Form certificates. However, if they are unloaded here and left free, either to sell on the domestic market or reshipped for export, then they must be inspected and comply with all the requirements of the Export Apple and Pear Act.

F.P.I. 91. Memorandum

This memorandum is to be used when time does not permit typing the certificate showing compliance with the requirements of the Export Apple and Pear Act which the carrier must have before such shipment can be moved. This memorandum of inspection should be filled out in pencil by the inspector immediately upon completion of his inspection. The original and one carbon should be given to the applicant, and one carbon is to be attached to the Washington copy of the certificate and one filed with the inspector's notes. In case an extra copy is needed a notation may be made on the certificate copy attached to the inspector's notes in the State files that a memorandum was issued on the car and the copy ordinarily attached to the notes may be used but since this memorandum is strictly a Federal form, a copy must always be sent to Washington.

The following are the requirements of Export Form certificates:

Unless for immediate shipment no Export Form certificate will be issued on any lot of fruit in storage, on a platform or on a pier until it is identified by a State lot stamp, storage lot number, or other lot number which specifically identifies this particular lot. However, no certificate may be issued on any part lot unless the portion to be certified is segregated and identified by a separate lot number. Furthermore each package must bear the identifying mark.

1. Graded fruit only. (a) Apples must not be of lower grade than U. S. Utility Early. (b) Pears must not be of lower grade than U. S. No. 2 grade except any lot of apples or pears for a trans-pacific port may not comply with the maturity standard of these grades if conspicuously marked or branded "Immature Fruit."

2. Residue: Not over .01 grain of arsenic per pound.

Not over .025 grains of lead per pound.

Not over .02 grains of flourine per pound.

3. Apple maggot - not allowed.

4. Apple maggot injury - not more than 2% average or 4% to the sample.

5. Other worms - not to exceed the regular tolerance allowed by the grade, which means not over 5% average or 10% to the sample.

6. San Jose Scale - not over 2% average, or 4% to the sample. Every apple having a San Jose scale must be scored



against the Export Form. Any scale which bears even the slightest resemblance to San Jose scale should be scored.

7. Marking - packages must be correctly marked to show:

- (a) Name and address of the grower or packer.
- (b) The variety.
- (c) Numerical count or minimum size.
- (d) Grade - U. S. Utility or U. S. Utility Early or higher grade for apples. U. S. No. 2 or higher grade for pears. Any lot found to be below the grade or size marked must be remarked or regraded to secure an Export Form.

8. No restrictions: Export Form certificates must not be restricted and must also show number of packages and the grade, as well as condition, except when an Export Form is requested on a lot that has been given an Export Form at shipping point and the shipping point certificate cannot be confirmed as to grade, and the applicant does not want an appeal, then it will be satisfactory to restrict to condition, and place on an Export Form stating under Remarks that it covers condition only and that an inspection for grade was made at shipping point and reported as Fancy or U. S. No. 1 as the case may be.

Show Compliance with Export Apple and Pear Act. - Whenever the apples or pears meet the requirements of the Export Apple and Pear Act, the following statement should appear on the certificate under Grade. Make sure that your statements are clear and neat in appearance. Examples follow: -

Grade: - U. S. Fancy, 2 1/4 inch minimum as marked. Stock meets U. S. Standards for Export.

Apples covered by this certificate meet the requirements of the Export Apple and Pear Act.

Grade: - U. S. No. 1, minimum size as marked.

Pears covered by this certificate meet the requirements of the Export Apple and Pear Act.

A short form certificate, F.P.I. 91, showing that the apples or

pears in a specified car or truck were inspected and meet the requirements of the Export Apple and Pear Act will be issued when the fruit must move before the typewritten certificate can be issued.

No Export Form certificate can be restricted to a portion of the load but must cover the entire load or shipment.

Exporters sometimes desire to divide a lot on which they have received an Export Form certificate and send it to different consignees in a foreign country or even to different foreign countries. Regulation 3, Sec. 5, paragraph 2 provides that this may be accomplished by furnishing the transportation company with either the original or a copy of the Export Form certificate to cover each lot. If the applicant so requests, separate certificates may be issued on parts of a load which can be readily identified. Each certificate of this kind should show the exact number of packages certified.

When there is an average of not more than 2% apple maggot injury, nor more than 4% to any one sample, no mention of it should be made on the certificate even though it is serious enough to be a grade defect. However, if there is an average of more than 2% of maggot injury or more than 4% to the sample, it should be mentioned with the grade defects to show why the Export Form was refused.

When not more than 2% of scale is found, do not mention it on the certificate as this meets the requirements of the Export Form. However, when scale is found in excess of 2% or 4% to the sample, the statement should be made under "Remarks", "Scale noted". Inspectors should run a separate column on their notes for scale.

The presence of worms should not be mentioned on an Export Form certificate. If less than 5% of worms are found they should be included with other defects and reported as worm injury. If more than the tolerance of worm damage (healed stings are not counted against this 5% tolerance unless more than 5) or worm infested fruit is found, then the percentage should be reported separately. This is necessary in order to show why the Export Form was refused.

Export Standards: - It is desirable that all Export Form certificates covering apples carry a statement as to whether or not the fruit complies with the Export Standards. This is not mandatory, however, and if the applicant objects it should be left off the certificate. However, we cannot follow a policy of placing this statement on the certificate when it meets the standards and omitting it when it does not. In case applicants object to the Export Standards statement, it will be necessary for them to indicate when the inspection is requested whether or not they desire the Export Standards statement to appear on the certificate. Remember there are no Export Standards for pears.



Do not confuse the requirements for Export Form certificates with those for Export Standards or with those for the special British form (short form). Their requirements are described elsewhere. The Export Standards apply only to the condition of the fruit and there is no connection between them and the requirements for either form of certificate. The only connection between the Export Form and the special British certificate is that a shipment must first be covered by an Export Form in order to secure the special form. A lot may show too much worm injury to deserve an Export Form and still meet the Export Standards. There would be no purpose, however, in showing that a lot which cannot be exported meets the Export Standards. Or it may be too ripe or show too much decay to meet the Export Standards and still deserve an Export Form. It may be certified on an Export Form and be of too low a grade to receive a special form. Be sure you know the requirements for these three kinds of certification.

Inspection Procedure for Worms and Apple Maggot Injury. - The usual inspection for grade will ordinarily suffice for determination as to whether or not the shipment can be placed on an Export Form. It is necessary that all growers' lots and all varieties be sampled as the softer and sweeter varieties are most likely to contain apple maggot injury. Partial or complete unloading is necessary unless the cars are so lightly loaded that it is possible to make an unrestricted inspection. All specimens showing any indication of apple maggot injury should be carefully cut to determine whether or not it is present. Successive thin sections should be cut at right angles to the tunnel until the inspector is certain no larva is present and until he determines whether it is apple maggot or other injury. An accurate record of the amount of maggot injury found must be kept. It is necessary to keep a separate record of worm injury to determine whether or not the lot merits an Export Form certificate. Be sure you are able to identify maggot injury. If not sure, always bring back representative sample for the supervisor.

Be sure to sign the original and each copy of all Export Form certificates issued the applicant.

Export Cannery Grades. - Apples marked "Cannery" need not meet U. S. Utility requirements but must meet requirements of U. S. No. 2 grade for cannery apples. The same requirements for apple maggot and San Jose scale apply as for U. S. 1 and Utility grades.

An Export Form certificate will be issued on pears marked "Cannery" if they meet the minimum requirements for U. S. Grade No. 2 subject to the tolerances for this grade, except that they may show surface blemishes, such as sooty blotch, in excess of the minimum requirements of the No. 2 Grade. Such pears can have 5% apple maggot or other serious insect injury.

Special Form Certificates For British Order of 1930. - A Special Form (British) certificate will be issued on shipments of apples which comply with the requirements of the British order known as the Importation of Raw Apples Order of 1930. This Order does not apply to pears. This specifies that raw apples from the United States can be imported into Great Britain between the 7th of July and the 15th of November only when they are accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorized inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture showing that the apples are of one of the following grades: U. S. Fancy, U. S. No. 1, Extra Fancy, Fancy, or a combination of these grades. Apples meeting the requirements of a State Fancy grade may receive the Special Form even though such a grade is lower than U. S. No. 1. It must be remembered that this Order specifies that apples in boxes must be of a Fancy or Extra Fancy and baskets and barrels must be U. S. Fancy or U. S. No. 1 grades. Therefore, it must be recognized that the British authorities have a technical right to refuse entry of any lot which does not conform strictly to their Order. However, if the shipper or exporter insists that apples in boxes be certified on the basis of U. S. grades or baskets and barrels on the basis of State grades, he should be advised of the possibility that British authorities have technical right to reject and shippers must assume this risk. This Special British Form requires a statement of date of loading and name of vessel. It can, therefore, be issued only at port of shipment.

Points That Must be Covered in Wiring Markets Regarding Cars for Export.-

- (1) Whether certified on Export Form certificate or not.
- (2) Certificate number.
- (3) Car number if shipped in car; if truck simply say truck or give truck license number, under "Remarks".
- (4) Number and kind of packages; whether tub type baskets, round bottom baskets, boxes or barrels.
- (5) Variety. If more than one, give number of each when known.
- (6) Grade. If more than one, give number of each when known.  
Also make sure to show whether State grade or U.S. Grade.
- (7) Identifying marks - brands are sufficient.
- (8) Name of shipper or forwarding agent.

Sample of wire reporting to port office what Export Form certificate shows:-

EXPORT FORM 165035 COVERS FGEX 31356. GRIMES GOLDEN, 120 TUB  
TYPE BASKETS: KING DAVID 300 ROUND BOTTOM BASKETS. ALL U.S.  
NO. 1. KING BRAND, BARR HANDLING.



Canada - Special Requirements: - Apples and pears for shipment to Canada must be certified on an Export Form Certificate or by use of FPI 91. These commodities cannot be certified with others in a mixed lot on a single certificate. The regulations under the Export Apple and Pear Act provide that the Export Form Certificate shall be used ONLY for certification of apples and pears for export. Other commodities must not be included in an Export Form Certificate. If apples and pears are offered for inspection in a single export shipment it will be proper to cover the two on a single Export Form Certificate.

The Canadian Department has advised that their order of June 21 does not permit the importation of apples or pears for cannery purposes on any basis other than that required for regular shipments. Therefore, apples must meet the minimum requirements of U. S. Commercial as provided in "F" 3(a) of the Canadian requirements. Pears must grade U. S. No. 2.

Paragraph 3 of Section F of the Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Act of the Canadian Department of Agriculture reads as follows:

Apples shall meet the requirements of one or other of the following grades, namely, U. S. Fancy, U. S. No. 1 or U. S. Commercial, not over-ripe, and with decay not exceeding 3 per cent to March 31st or 5 per cent to June 30th in each year.

Paragraph 5 reads as follows:

"Excepting produce manifested upon the port of entry in Canada, Collectors of Customs and Excise shall accept entry only of produce (named in Clause 1 hereof) in packages officially stamped 'Inspected for Export.'"

This means that the individual packages in truck shipments must be stamped "Inspected for Export." This is not necessary on shipments moving by common carrier on through billing to Canadian ports of entry. The purpose, of course, is to guard against the substitution of inferior goods after inspection of the truck lot has been made and the certificate issued.

Beginning immediately all certificates covering shipments for export to Canada must carry the notation "Meets Canadian import requirements" and that any lot moving by truck must also have the packages stamped "Inspected for Export."

If additional time is required in order to comply with these Canadian regulations it will be proper to make such additional charges as the facts warrant.

Any inspector may add to a certificate covering a lot which was rolling when these new regulations went into effect the statement: "Meets Canadian Import Requirements", and sign his own name beneath this statement provided the certificate shows that the lot meets the said requirements.

Regular certificates should be issued when time will permit typing in the usual way, otherwise, truck form certificate FPI 118 should be written out at the time of inspection and the original delivered to the applicant. In either case all products for a single applicant moving under a single billing may be covered on a single certificate. The original and each copy of any kind of certificate issued should be stamped "Export Form Certificate".

#### MEMORANDUM CONCERNING SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPORT APPLES AND PEARS

A.M.S. 148 is a report form issued at shipping point to Plant Quarantine on shipments of apples and pears intended for France and all foreign countries requiring sanitary certification. This form (A.M.S. 148) supersedes forms F.P.I. 85 and F.P.I. 93. When properly filled out, this report will be honored at the port of departure by inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as a basis for issuing that Bureau's sanitary certificates. Inspectors must be sure to indicate on this report the extent of occurrence of all pests regardless of whether such pests are scored in the grade inspection. It can also be issued by any Food Products Inspector at any point other than port of export and exchanged for the sanitary certificate of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at the port of export. A fee of \$1.00 is charged by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for each sanitary certificate issued.

The more common insect pests and plant diseases, the extent of which should be shown on this form, are listed below. If others are found they also should be listed.

Insect Pests: Apple maggot, codling moth, lesser apple worm, mealy bug, peach twig borer, plum curculio, San Jose and other scale insects.

Plant Diseases: Bitter rot, blotch, cedar rust, scab.

In determining the extent of occurrence of plant pests, mere blemishes such as stings, russeting, scale marks, etc., are not scored from the sanitary standpoint when stages of the pests concerned are not present. When any plant pest occurs to the extent of less than one per cent (1%) it will suffice to record it as occurring "less than 1%."

The inspection required for this report form must consist of at

least 2% of the fruit in the lot being examined. The samples inspected must be representative of the shipment and include all different varieties, growers' lots, brands and grades, and the presence of a single scale of any kind, or of a single fruit showing apple maggot injury except as stated below, will prevent the lot from receiving A.M.S. 148 and, therefore, exclude it from the required export certification to countries requiring sanitary certificates. However, 2% apple maggot injury will be allowed providing the apples or pears have been in cold storage at 32 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 35 days. It will be necessary to see the cold storage record to verify the period in storage and temperature. This policy does not apply to fruit held in common storage. Pay no attention to scale marks when scale is not present but increase the samples to at least 3% of the lot, as it is very likely that scale will be found when there are scale marks.

The fruit described in this report will meet the sanitary requirements of the countries indicated below only when the report shows that none of the pests listed under those countries were found.

Argentina - Special Arrangements. - The use of A.M.S. 148, in connection with shipments of apples and pears to Argentina, is restricted to wrapped fruit. Argentine restrictions require that all wraps shall be stamped with the name or mark of the grower or that of the packing or exporting firm and the country of origin. Apples packed in barrels are an exception to the wrapping requirements of Argentina's import restrictions. Instead of using form A.M.S. 148 to cover barreled apples which are not wrapped, two sanitary certificates are required, one from a State inspector and the second from an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at port of shipment. Thus, two inspections are necessary.

Certificates will be issued if report shows none of the following pests to be present: apple maggot, apple curculio, apple weevil, plum curculio, Japanese beetle, lesser apple worm, apple blotch, and bitter rot.

Since the Argentine authorities are interested only in certain plant pests which do not occur in the West, there is no point to putting information on A.M.S. 148 with respect to San Jose scale, codling moth, apple scab, and other common pests; hence, this form for Western boxed apples and pears is accepted with no more than a statement to the effect that inspection was made for Argentine certification only and that the shipment was found to be free of plant pests which are the subject of Argentine plant quarantine restrictions.

Brazil - This country is especially solicitous concerning



peach twig borer, mealy bugs, cedar rust, codling moth, and San Jose scale. Certificates will not be refused if these are present, but their presence will be mentioned in the sanitary certificate if the inspection report shows that they were found.

Egypt - Certificates will not be issued if San Jose scale, codling moth, or apple maggot are shown to be present.

France, Algeria, Switzerland - Certificates will not be issued if the report shows the presence of San Jose scale or apple maggot.

Tunisia - No certificates will be issued when report shows presence of San Jose scale or fire blight.

Form A.M.S. 148 will be furnished by the Washington office. An original and three copies shall be made. The original should be attached to the original Export Form certificate, the first copy to the first copy of the Export Form certificate, both of which will go to the applicant for inspection; the second copy should be attached to the copy of the certificate sent to Washington; the third copy should be attached to the file copy of the certificate and retained in the local office.

A notation should be typed on the bottom of each certificate on which an A.M.S. 148 has been issued such as - "A.M.S. 148".

August 15, 1939.

MEC